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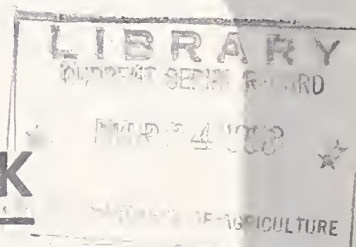
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Foreign

CROPS AND MARKETS

World Summaries CROPS AND LIVESTOCK



FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1958

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Foreign Agricultural Service

Washington 25, D.C.

FURTHER INCREASE EXPECTED IN 1957-58 WORLD COFFEE PRODUCTION

The March estimate (fourth) of world production of coffee for the 1957-58 season is 51.3 million bags. Exportable production of green coffee during 1957-58 is now estimated at 42.6 million bags. This is an increase of 8.0 million bags over 1956-57, or approximately 23 percent.

North America: Total production of coffee for North America for 1957-58 is now estimated at 8.3 million bags, while exportable production is estimated at 6.4 million bags.

Costa Rica's 1957-58 production is now expected to amount to about 725,000 bags, of which 660,000 bags will be exportable. The Dominican Republic expects to have at least a 700,000 bag-production. Strong winds in El Salvador during November and December, 1957 did some damage to the coffee crop but will not have a material effect on the outturn.

Coffee crop prospects are very good in Guatemala, and the total production should amount to at least 1,300,000 bags. It is now expected that the 1957-58 crop in Honduras will be somewhat larger than for 1956-57. Mexico's crop was damaged somewhat by hurricanes in November and December 1957 and a slightly smaller crop is forecast for 1957-58 than in 1956-57.

South America: Total coffee production in South America is now estimated at 32.0 million bags for 1957-58, with exportable production now estimated at 26.8 million bags. Exportable production for 1956-57 is now estimated at 18.5 million bags.

Brazil's 1957-58 exportable production is expected to amount to at least 19.5 million bags, compared with an exportable production of 11.7 million bags for 1956-57. The crop in Sao Paulo, the largest producing state, is expected to increase by 50 percent over 1956-57, while Parana, the second largest producing state, is expected to double 1956-57 production this year.

Reports from Colombia still indicate a large crop for the 1957-58 year and indicate an exportable production of 6.2 million bags. The estimated total production for 1957-58 is 9 percent above the production now figured for the 1956-57 crop. Drought conditions in Colombia, however, may affect the quality of some of the coffee this year, and thereby reduce the actual exportable production.

The coffee production trend in Ecuador is upward. Venezuelan production still remains below prewar levels, but weather conditions are reported as favorable for this year's crop.

Africa: The 1957-58 production in Africa is now estimated at 8.2 million bags, compared with an estimated 8.8 million-bag production for 1956-57. Exportable production for 1957-58 is now estimated at 7.8 million bags, compared with 8.4 million bags for 1956-57.

Continent and country	Average 1935/36- 1939/40	Average 1946/47- 1950/51	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	lth estimate 1957-58
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:							
Costa Rica	390	371	395	564	421	600	725
Cuba	425	564	595	642	906	610	760
Dominican Republic	347	348	526	485	610	475	700
El Salvador	1,091	1,203	1,070	1,335	1,250	1,500	1,350
Guatemala	1,002	1,044	1,140	1,080	1,117	1,300	1,300
Haiti	538	617	768	528	735	465	550
Honduras	57	131	249	260	287	325	375
Mexico	959	1,004	1,415	1,600	1,440	1,600	1,550
Nicaragua	280	277	339	443	405	375	375
Other North America 3/.....	251	311	576	552	652	602	652
Total North America	5,340	5,870	7,073	7,489	7,823	7,852	8,337
South America:							
Brazil	25,340	18,704	19,700	18,100	23,500	18,000	23,500
Colombia	4,452	5,840	7,088	6,405	6,800	6,400	7,000
Ecuador	254	270	330	437	375	535	500
Peru	80	93	163	190	180	250	225
Venezuela	940	698	670	820	650	800	750
Other North America 4/.....	83	49	66	70	70	75	75
Total South America	31,149	25,654	28,017	26,022	31,575	26,060	32,050
Africa:							
Angola	300	816	1,269	962	1,316	1,350	1,250
Belgian Congo	320	538	630	750	885	950	1,015
Cameroun	52	121	179	227	291	325	350
Ethiopia	345	343	653	762	900	865	800
French West Africa	250	940	1,785	1,745	1,975	1,935	1,685
Kenya	297	156	229	238	467	365	375
Madagascar.....	537	503	790	636	910	950	950
Tanganyika	263	240	322	325	343	300	385
Togo	6	33	61	66	101	110	125
Uganda	225	494	630	1,180	1,300	1,350	1,000
Other Africa 5/.....	7	201	242	221	261	300	300
Total Africa	2,602	4,385	6,790	7,112	8,749	8,800	8,235
Asia & Oceania:							
India.....	278	323	498	418	566	685	700
Indonesia	1,961	485	1,239	744	1,190	1,550	1,500
Yemen	80	99	80	70	85	90	90
Other Asia & Oceania 6/....	176	94	299	333	423	395	398
Total Asia & Oceania ...	2,495	1,001	2,116	1,565	2,264	2,720	2,688
Total world production	41,586	36,910	43,996	42,188	50,411	45,432	51,310

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. 2/ 132.276 pounds each. 3/ Includes Hawaii, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Panama, Puerto Rico and Trinidad and Tobago. 4/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay and Surinam. 5/ Exportable production only. Includes Cape Verde, Ghana, French Equatorial Africa, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. 6/ Includes New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Philippines, Portuguese Timor, and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad, and other information.

GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for the marketing year 1957-58, with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1946/47- 1950/51	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	4th estimate 1957-58
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:						
Costa Rica	316	331	508	364	587	660
Cuba	(-112)	-	33	3/ 317	3/ 208	350
Dominican Republic	236	436	394	520	300	510
El Salvador	1,108	927	1,190	1,105	1,400	1,250
Guatemala	834	951	892	917	1,050	1,050
Haiti	421	578	328	535	290	400
Honduras	75	189	200	227	240	290
Mexico	685	1,215	1,400	1,240	1,315	1,300
Nicaragua	214	284	388	350	340	340
Other North America 4/.....	31	136	104	204	187	252
Total North America	3,920	5,047	5,437	5,779	5,917	6,402
South America:						
Brazil	14,380	14,300	14,200	21,300	11,700	19,500
Colombia	5,200	6,348	5,665	6,100	5,600	6,200
Ecuador	245	290	397	326	495	450
Peru	14	74	110	130	140	135
Venezuela	438	439	557	375	500	450
Other South America 5/.....	22	52	55	55	60	60
Total South America	20,299	21,503	20,984	28,286	18,495	26,795
Africa:						
Angola	828	1,261	954	1,306	1,340	1,240
Belgian Congo	522	613	718	852	915	980
Cameroun	121	179	227	291	315	340
Ethiopia	274	587	696	833	765	700
French West Africa	858	1,700	1,660	1,890	1,850	1,600
Kenya	150	219	228	457	340	350
Madagascar	453	743	586	884	850	825
Tanganyika	234	315	315	333	290	375
Togo	33	61	66	101	110	125
Uganda	488	620	1,168	1,187	1,280	940
Other Africa 6/.....	201	242	221	261	300	300
Total Africa	4,162	6,540	6,839	8,395	8,355	7,775
Asia & Oceania:						
India	27	163	3/ 60	3/ 137	3/ 252	3/ 132
Indonesia	108	939	444	875	1,350	1,300
Yemen	89	58	50	70	75	75
Other Asia & Oceania 7/.....	37	90	108	128	138	148
Total Asia & Oceania	261	1,250	662	1,210	1,815	1,655
World exportable production ...	28,642	34,340	33,922	43,670	34,582	42,627

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except in Brazil where it is based upon "registrations" of current crop coffee minus port consumption and coast wise shipments. 2/ 132.276 pounds each.

3/ Export quotas. 4/ Includes Hawaii, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Panama, Puerto Rico and Trinidad and Tobago.

5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Includes Cape Verde, Ghana, French Equatorial Africa, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea.

7/ Includes New Caledonia, New Hebrides and Portuguese Timor.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad, and other information.

Unseasonable rains in Ethiopia have probably reduced the 1957-58 crop considerably. The crop is now expected to be below that of 1956-57. Kenya will probably have only a slightly larger crop this year than in 1956-57, but will still be considerably below the 1955-56 production.

Reports from French West Africa and Uganda state that drought conditions have been particularly harmful to the coffee crop this year. The total effect will not be known for some time.

Asia and Oceania: The 1957-58 coffee crop is expected to amount to 2.7 million bags for 1957-58 for Asia and Oceania, with an exportable production of 1.7 million bags. In both areas the estimates are close to those for 1956-57.

India's export quota for 1957-58 has been set at 132,000 bags, but may be increased if crop prospects improve. Indonesia's 1957-58 coffee crop should be almost as large as the big crop of 1956-57. Recorded exports of the 1956-57 crop amounted to 1,073,000 bags. It is estimated that almost 300,000 bags were exported and not recorded.

WORLD TOBACCO PRODUCTION EXPECTED TO RISE IN FIRST HALF OF 1958

Estimated production of leaf tobacco for harvest in the first half of 1958, principally in the Southern Hemisphere, is 2,578 million pounds. This is an increase of 64 million pounds or 2.5 percent above the first half of 1957 and 25.9 percent above the 1950-54 average. In some countries, tobacco is harvested in both 6-month periods of the year. 1/

The most important expected increases in production are for the Federation of Rhodesias and Nyasaland, Brazil, Mexico, Dominican Republic, India, Pakistan and the Philippines. The only major decrease expected is for Argentina.

North America, Including the Caribbean Area

Production of tobacco for the first half of 1958 is forecast at 267.5 million pounds - up 4.3 percent from 1957. Fairly large increases are expected in Mexico and the Dominican Republic with smaller rises forecast for Honduras and El Salvador. Little change is expected in the other areas.

South America

The 1958 South American production is forecast at 552 million pounds - about the same as in the corresponding period of 1957. The largest expected increase of 25 million pounds for Brazil is offset by the expected decrease of 17 million pounds in Argentina. There is little change forecast for other countries.

1/ Included in this category are Colombia, Madagascar, Ceylon, Pakistan, Indonesia, and Thailand.

Continent and Country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production			
	1956		1957 2/		1956		1957 2/		1956		1957 2/	
	Average : 1935-39 : 1,000 acres	1950-54 : 1,000 acres	Average : 1935-39 : 1,000 acres	1950-54 : 1,000 acres	Average : 1935-39 : 1,000 pounds	1950-54 : 1,000 pounds	Average : 1935-39 : 1,000 pounds	1950-54 : 1,000 pounds	Average : 1935-39 : 1,000 pounds	1950-54 : 1,000 pounds	Average : 1935-39 : 1,000 pounds	1950-54 : 1,000 pounds
North America:												
Mexico.....	51	88	73	90	92	750	902	893	534	879	36,200	79,781
Central America:												
Costa Rica.....	3/	3	3	6	6	650 4/	743	743	541	534	3/	2,293
El Salvador.....	1/	3	3	3	4	4/	470	530	723	688 4/	750 1/2	1,283
Guatemala.....	5	7	9	7	7	390	608	608	506	439	1,882	4,233
Honduras.....	1/	7	14	12	13	4/	606	510	670	712 4/	1,500	7,150
Nicaragua.....	1	2	3	3	3	900	906	808	661	667	800	1,242
Panama.....	3/	2	1	1	1	3/	585	700	775	700	3/	896
Caribbean:												
Cuba.....	108	145	143	149	132	429	562	712	775	754	48,092	81,755
Dominican Republic.....	25	47	50	55	60	985	867	838	831	835	24,625	41,124
Haiti.....	3/	3	3/	3	3/	3/	821	700	411	688	3/	3,080
Jamaica.....	3/	2	2	3	2	3/	753	700	411	688	3/	1,158
Total for countries shown.....	193	317	294	329	340				118,959		223,998	
South America:												
Argentina.....	29	90	92	112	93	965	842	890	835	818	27,983	75,949
Bolivia.....	3	3	3	3	3	700	734	700	700	700	2,500	2,310
Brazil.....	250	397	449	470	495	811	689	689	679	695	202,703	268,919
Chile.....	7	8	7	7	7	1,846	1,738	1,910	2,000	1,975	13,226	13,697
Colombia.....	37	50	51	54	55	803	966	1,498	1,535	1,597 1/2	31,697	49,559
Paraguay.....	22	18	14	13	13	808	922	867	1,017	1,002	17,792	16,944
Peru.....	3	8	7	9	7	935	1,125	1,167	1,125	1,167	7,560	7,560
Uruguay.....	1	1	1	2	2	860	1,012	1,360	630	630	1,254	665
Venezuela.....	10	13	9	9	9	825	913	1,190	1,151	1,133	7,700	11,502
Total South America.....	361	588	643	677	684				310,014		447,105	
Africa:												
Angola.....	3/	3	5	5	5	3/	495	446	446	440	3/	1,015
Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi.....	3/	9	10	10	10	515	515	517	549	566	4,850	4,604
Kenya.....	1	1	1	1	1	721	700	700	700	700	300	564
Madagascar.....	19	25	25	25	25	764	517	383	383	380	14,164	9,830
Mauritius.....	1	1	1	1	1	1,200	1,435	1,218	1,241	1,146	650	983
Mozambique.....	1	5	8	7	6	385	414	401	470	470	467	1,936
Nigeria.....	56	38	61	61	61	400	504	504	504	504	22,600	24,716
Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	54	299	311	307	329	805	674	658	588	626	43,486	30,750
Tanganyika.....	3/	15	14	15	15	3/	306	362	350	350	145,952	209,355
Uganda.....	9	9	9	9	9	400	522	587	587	580	1,500	2,929
Union of South Africa.....	47	74	83	84	84	523	596	529	650	650	24,372	44,172
Total for countries shown.....	182	473	528	525	547				108,613		241,282	
Asia:												
Burma.....	108	129	133	138	137	726	795	653	782	782	78,400	102,258
Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam.....	1/	44	32	43	43	4/	728	648	712	721 4/	32,004	20,350
Ceylon.....	14	14	15	15	15	615	510	580	580	527	9,000	7,018
China, Taiwan.....	4	15	20	20	20	1,990	1,321	1,679	1,700	1,700	5,961	20,034
India.....	917	849	1,013	1,022	1,030	5/	830	652	671	674 5/	761,000	568,516
Indonesia.....	449	345	407	412	417	532	913	342	340	334	238,775	175,322
Pakistan.....	355	179	239	232	239	5/	913	948	1,096	992 5/	324,053	342,053
Philippines.....	176	109	136	199	200	474	501	566	528	549	82,292	54,407
Thailand.....	4/	53	96	138	144	4/	489	362	378	379 4/	25,900	34,779
Total for countries shown.....	2,120	1,768	2,144	2,225	2,245				1,257,395		1,123,018	
Oceania:												
Australia.....	10	7	11	13	13	787	849	592	714	789	5,276	6,011
New Zealand.....	2	4	3	3	4	787	1,230	1,577	1,422	1,286	1,367	4,652
Total Oceania.....	12	11	14	16	17				6	643	6,643	10,663
TOTAL FOR ALL COUNTRIES SHOWN.....	2,973	3,157	3,623	3,772	3,833				2,101,514		2,433,605	
2/ Preliminary. 3/ Not available. 4/ Less than a 5-year average. 5/ Recently methods of estimating acreage and production have changed in an effort to improve data; therefore data for 1935-39 are not comparable with later information.												
Foreign Agricultural Service.												

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above average dry weight which is normally reported in export statistics. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Not available. 4/ For estimating acreage and production have changed in an effort to improve data; therefore data for 1935-39 are not comparable with later information. Foreign Agricultural Service.

Asia

Production in Asia for harvest is estimated at 1,418 million pounds - up approximately 1.2 percent from 1957. India, Pakistan, Indonesia, and the Philippines are expected to show slight increases, with others about the same as a year earlier.

Africa

Leaf tobacco for harvest in Africa is estimated at 325 million pounds - a sharp rise from the 298 million pounds in 1957. Nearly all of the expected increase is for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, but there were small increases forecast for the Belgian Congo and Mauritius.

Oceania

In Oceania, production is forecast at 15.7 million pounds, an increase of almost 16 percent from the 1957 figure. Increases are expected in both Australia and New Zealand.

Production by Type

Production of all the light types are expected to increase while all dark types are expected to decline. The forecast of 694 million pounds for flue-cured is a rise of 91 million pounds or 14.9 percent from the 1957 level. This is mainly due to larger production in the Rhodesias, Brazil, and the Philippines, but there are also limited increases in nearly all other producing areas.

Burley production estimated at 20.1 million pounds is a sharp increase of 20 percent from the output a year earlier. The largest rise in Burley is for Cuba with 3.8 million pounds compared with one million in 1957, but there are estimated increases for all other producing areas except Argentina where output is expected to be 43 percent below that of 1957.

Other light air-cured estimated at 33.2 million pounds indicates a rise of 8 percent, mainly because of the increased forecast for Argentina. Light sun-cured forecast at 157.6 million pounds represents an increase of 6 percent and is chiefly due to the expected rise in Mexico. Oriental production, at 15.8 million pounds, is only slightly above the 15.5 million of 1957.

Dark air-cured production forecast at 766 million pounds represents a sharp decrease of 39 million pounds from that in 1957. The decline in expected output of dark air-cured is due almost entirely to the sharp decreases forecast for Argentina and Brazil. Dark sun-cured estimated at 858 million pounds is the same as that a year ago. Dark fire-cured forecast at 33.6 million is slightly below the 35.2 million in 1957.

LEAF TOBACCO: Estimated production by kind harvested in the first half of calendar year 1958, with comparisons - farm sales weight 1/

Kinds	Average		1956	1957	1958 <u>2/</u>
	1935-39	1950-54			
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Flue-cured.....	89.1	388.2	603.6	603.7	693.8
Burley.....	.4	11.7	14.3	16.8	20.1
Other light air-cured.....	23.7	30.4	35.9	30.8	33.2
Light sun-cured.....	130.4	140.8	153.1	148.9	157.6
Oriental and semioriental.....	1.5	9.5	14.8	15.5	15.8
Dark air-cured.....	1,036.7	743.9	765.9	804.6	765.6
Dark sun-cured.....	801.2	685.9	811.8	858.1	857.9
Fire-cured.....	18.5	31.1	34.2	35.2	33.6
Total.....	2,101.5	2,046.1	2,433.6	2,513.6	2,577.6

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight normally reported in manufacturing and export statistics.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Includes 4,604 thousand pounds for Belgian Congo not identified by kinds.

WORLD COMMERCIAL FILBERT PRODUCTION SUMMARIZED

World commercial filbert production during 1957 has been estimated as 140,400 short tons, in-shell basis. Though sharply below the previous season's record-breaking output of 197,500 tons, the 1957 harvest was 12 percent above the 125,500-ton average for 1950-54.

FILBERTS, Unshelled: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1950-54, annual 1953-57

Country	Average	1953	1954	1955	1956	Indicated
	1950-54					1957
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Turkey.....	73,000	51,000	136,000	57,000	143,000	66,000
Italy.....	31,000	38,000	23,000	50,000	33,000	40,000
Spain.....	13,800	22,000	7,300	12,000	18,500	22,000
Foreign total.....	117,800	111,000	166,300	119,000	194,500	128,000
United States.....	7,700	4,900	8,620	7,700	3,000	12,400
Grand total.....	125,500	115,900	174,920	126,700	197,500	140,400

Since release of preliminary production estimates last October, totals for all major filbert producing areas, including the United States, have been revised upwards. Turkey continues as the major producer, with an "off-year" harvest of 66,000 tons in 1957, or 47 percent of the world total. Turkey's record 1956 harvest of 143,000 tons represented 72 percent of the world commercial output, a volume greater than total world commercial production in 1957.

Italy's 1957 filbert crop is estimated as 40,000 tons, or 7,000 tons larger than its predecessor and 9,000 tons more than the production average of 31,000 tons during 1950-54. Production of filberts in Italy is expected to continue its upward trend, particularly as newly planted trees in the Naples area reach bearing age.

The 1957 Spanish filbert crop at 22,000 tons, in-shell basis, was 19 percent larger than the 18,500-ton harvest of the previous year and 59 percent above the 1950-54 annual average. Harvest-time rains reportedly caused from 3 to 5 percent damage to the crop.

U. S. filbert production for 1957, 61 percent above average and representing 9 percent of the world commercial production, at 12,400 tons was the largest of record. It contrasts sharply with the 1956 crop, which was the smallest in many seasons.

FILBERTS, UNSHELLED: Supply and distribution, totals for
Italy, Spain and Turkey, 1954-55, 1955-56, 1956-57
and 1957-58 forecast

Item	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	Forecast 1957-58
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Beginning stocks.....	15,400	20,100	5,100	32,100
Production.....	166,300	119,000	194,500	128,000
Total.....	181,600	139,100	199,600	160,100
Exports.....	120,900	102,600	129,500	115,000
Domestic consumption.....	40,600	31,400	38,000	32,000
End stocks.....	20,100	5,100	32,100	13,100
Total.....	181,600	139,100	199,600	160,100

Stocks: Opening stocks at the beginning of the 1957-58 marketing season were the largest in recent years. The Turkish carryover from the record 1956 production is estimated as 24,000 short tons, in-shell. Spain had an estimated carryover of 6,000 tons, or roughly one-third of 1956 production. Total supplies for 1957-58, however, were not far from normal because of the smaller Turkish production.

Market Situation: While the Turkish nut trade thinks that Turkish filbert stocks will be sold by the close of the 1957-58 season, the price outlook is still uncertain. Grower support prices for the 1957 filbert crop were increased by the Turkish Government to a point where exports became unprofitable for private exporters. Most of the export sales from the 1957 filbert crop by the quasi-government co-operative, have been at levels close to the Government's minimum export price. Stocks of the 1956 crop are reportedly completely committed.

Italian filberts (mainly as unshelled nuts) were reported selling slowly, with growers reluctant to sell at existing low prices.

Export demand for Spanish filberts, on the contrary, has been good, with shipments from the 1957 crop as of December 10 already greater than the volume exported during the entire 1956-57 marketing period.

Prices: In Turkey, old-crop filbert kernels, subject to a government minimum export price of 49 cents per pound, f.o.b. Turkey, have been marketed at prices up to 39 cents per pound through barter arrangements. Turkish kernels from the 1957 crop are subject to a minimum export price of 45.4 cents per pound for Levante kernels, with most sales until February at that level. Prices by mid-March, however, had declined to 38 cents.

Export prices f.o.b. southern Italian ports for Avellino round filberts, shelled, were 41.6 cents per pound during the latter part of February, 1958 compared with 45 cents for the corresponding period of 1957. Prices for unshelled Avellino rounds for the same period in 1958 were 16.6 cents this year, and 19 cents the previous season.

U. S. Imports: Turkey continues to be the principal source of U. S. filbert imports. Nearly all U. S. filbert imports are in shelled form.

FILBERTS: U. S. imports by country of origin, annual 1952-57
year beginning September 1

Country of origin	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957 <u>1/</u>
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
<u>Unshelled</u>						
Italy (total).....	74	222	0	0	471	91
<u>Shelled</u>						
Turkey.....	1,959	1,157	3,750	2,026	2,798	1,006
Italy.....	240	535	133	256	163	44
Spain.....	132	836	35	77	22	0
France.....	0	6	5	12	0	0
Netherlands.....	2	2	44	70	11	0
Germany, Western.....	0	22	0	6	5	0
Other.....	0	0	2/ 102	3/ 88	4/ 6	4/ 16
Total.....	2,333	2,558	4,069	2,535	3,005	1,066

1/ 4 months - Sept.-Dec., 1957. 2/ Includes 96 tons from Lebanon. 3/ Includes 69 tons from Lebanon and 10 tons from Canada. 4/ Lebanon.

GRAIN SUPPLIES STILL AT RECORD LEVEL IN EXPORTING COUNTRIES

Total grain supplies in the 4 principal exporting countries on January 1, 1958 are estimated at 226 million short tons, based on information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. This is only slightly below the all-time record stocks of January 1957, now estimated at about 228 million bushels. A substantial increase in corn supplies in the United States is offset by smaller wheat supplies in each of the 4 countries.

A new record was set for total grain stocks in the United States, while the total for each of the other countries was smaller than at the beginning of 1957. Decreases were moderate in Canada and Argentina but sharp in Australia where the small outturn both this year and last brought supplies at the beginning of 1958 to the lowest level since 1947.

Total supplies of wheat in the 4 countries were 2.7 billion bushels on January 1, 1958, compared with the record supply of 3.0 billion a year earlier. Though still sharply above average, the current supply is the smallest since the beginning of 1954, reflecting smaller 1957 harvests in each of the countries. Supplies of rye are estimated at 81 million bushels, slightly less than in 1957. Barley supplies, as estimated at 717 million bushels, are at a new high. The supply is 6 percent above that of a year earlier and is about 90 percent larger than the 1945-49 average.

Supplies of oats are placed at 1,476 million bushels, about 3 percent less than the record supply in these countries in 1956. A substantial increase in the U. S. stocks was partly offset by reductions in the other countries. Corn supplies were at a new record of 3,630 million bushels, most of it in the United States.

A regional breakdown shows that grain supplies in the United States were at the all-time high of 166 million short tons. This is the fifth successive year in which new records have been set for the total of these 5 grains in the United States. The current total is 66 percent above the 1945-49 average. The bulk of the increase over 1957 is in corn, oats and barley, with wheat stocks below those of the past 3 years.

The reduction in wheat brought supplies at January 1, 1958 to 1,377 million bushels, 112 million less than in 1957 and 190 million below the record supplies of January 1956. Even at the reduced level, however, wheat supplies were 80 percent above the 1945-49 average. United States corn supplies at the new high of 3,600 million bushels are 75 percent above that average. Barley supplies, at 358 million bushels and oats, at 932 million, are considerably above the 1957 level as well as above average. In addition to the 5 grains covered here, the United States had January 1 stocks of grain sorghum totaling 505 million bushels compared with 205 million in January 1957 and the average of 124 million for the previous 10 years. Sorghum production is of minor importance in the other exporting countries.

Grain supplies in Canada are below the record 1957 figure, because of much lower harvests in 1957. Though less than supplies a year ago, the total is second only to that year since carryover stocks were at a record level. Wheat production was down 200 million bushels but with stocks at a new high, January 1 supplies were only 50 million bushels less than at the beginning of 1957. Supplies of oats were also down only 50 million bushels though the 1957 harvest was down 140 million. There was no significant change in the barley and rye supplies since high carryover stocks offset crop reductions.

Figures shown in this report for Southern Hemisphere countries include estimates for the entire harvest of small grains, nearing completion in early January. Argentine corn, however, as is the case for all grains in Northern Hemisphere countries, represents stocks of old grain remaining on January 1 from preceding harvests.

The supply of these grains in Argentina on January 1 was estimated at 12.6 million short tons, compared with 14.5 million a year earlier. The supply was slightly below the 1945-49 average of 12.9 million tons. A moderate reduction from the 1957 supply is noted for each of the grains.

GRAINS: Estimated supplies in the principal exporting countries, January 1, 1945-1958 1/

Country and year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats 2/	Corn	Total
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	1,000 short tons
<u>United States</u>						
Average 1945-49	764	16	200	898	2,062	100,272
1950	900	17	191	826	2,684	120,428
1951	1,002	18	244	921	2,613	124,320
1952	854	16	204	890	2,366	111,452
1953	1,109	9	164	838	2,562	122,602
1954	1,334	22	179	808	2,686	133,068
1955	1,481	26	285	967	2,849	147,242
1956	1,567	29	307	1,043	3,082	158,174
1957	1,489	19	292	792	3,418	160,586
1958 2/	1,377	21	358	932	3,600	166,202
<u>Canada</u>						
Average 1945-49	382	8	116	292	4/	19,432
1950	325	12	90	240	4/	16,326
1951	440	13	140	325	4/	22,449
1952	555	17	220	415	4/	29,461
1953	685	28	255	405	4/	34,339
1954	810	30	265	370	4/	37,790
1955	740	28	225	290	4/	33,314
1956	840	27	250	342	4/	37,770
1957	970	20	274	487	4/	44,515
1958 3/	920	20	271	437	4/	42,093
<u>Argentina</u>						
Average 1945-49	262	21	47	71	79	12,924
1950	230	20	25	70	70	11,140
1951	215	25	35	60	10	9,230
1952	85	15	25	40	35	5,190
1953	275	50	54	85	25	13,006
1954	280	50	45	80	35	13,140
1955	335	35	55	55	30	14,070
1956	255	30	55	55	25	11,390
1957	300	45	65	90	45	14,520
1958 2/	270	40	55	75	30	12,580
<u>Australia</u>						
Average 1945-49	162	4/	13	29	4/	5,636
1950	225	4/	20	40	4/	7,870
1951	215	4/	25	35	4/	7,610
1952	175	4/	25	45	4/	6,570
1953	205	4/	38	55	4/	7,942
1954	225	4/	40	55	4/	8,590
1955	245	4/	30	50	4/	8,870
1956	280	4/	40	75	4/	10,560
1957	207	4/	47	60	4/	8,298
1958 2/	132	4/	33	32	4/	5,264
<u>Total</u>						
Average 1945-49	1,570	45	376	1,290	2,141	138,264
1950	1,680	49	326	1,176	2,754	155,764
1951	1,872	56	444	1,341	2,623	163,609
1952	1,669	48	474	1,390	2,401	152,673
1953	2,274	87	511	1,383	2,587	177,889
1954	2,649	102	529	1,313	2,721	192,588
1955	2,801	89	595	1,362	2,879	203,496
1956	2,942	86	652	1,515	3,107	217,894
1957	2,966	84	678	1,429	3,463	227,919
1958 2/	2,699	81	717	1,476	3,630	226,139

1/ Data for Northern Hemisphere countries represent January 1 stocks; estimates for Southern Hemisphere countries include the new crop of small grains as well as stocks of old grain on January 1. 2/ Canadian oats reported in bushels of 34 pounds; other countries in bushels of 32 pounds. 3/ Preliminary estimates. 4/ Production small and supplies of minor importance.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches abroad, results of office research and related information.

World Summaries

Wheat supplies on January 1 were estimated at 270 million bushels, 30 million less than at the beginning of 1957. The harvest completed in January is tentatively estimated to be about 50 million bushels less than the 1956-57 crop but a larger carryover this year narrows the spread between the total supply figures. Moderate reductions are shown for supplies of rye, barley, and oats, though supplies of these grains are still above the 1945-49 average.

Corn stocks on January 1 were estimated at the low figure of 30 million bushels. This is two-thirds of the total a year earlier and only 38 percent of the 1945-49 average. The low stocks level reflects a succession of small corn crops in recent years. Prospects are bright for the crop now being harvested, and the outturn may be about double the 106 million bushels reported for last year.

Total grain supplies in Australia are down sharply, since drought reduced the crops harvested during the past December-January. Total grains are estimated at 5.3 million short tons, compared with 8.3 million a year ago and the 1945-49 average of 5.6 million. Wheat supplies on January 1, now estimated at 132 million bushels, are the smallest since 1947 and are less than half the record stocks at the beginning of 1956. The January 1 supply was 30 million bushels less than the 1945-49 average. Barley supplies, at 33 million bushels, were less than a year ago but were still considerably above average. Supplies of oats are estimated at 32 million, about half the large 1957 figure. The current supply is, however, slightly above the 1945-49 average.

FOREIGN WALNUT PRODUCTION DECLINES

Commercial walnut production (in-shell basis) throughout the world's major producing areas declined approximately 18 percent from the 142,600 short ton level of 1956 to 117,600 tons during 1957.

The 1957 walnut harvest was 10 percent less than the average production of 130,000 tons obtained during the 1950-54 period. While nearly every major area of production had smaller harvests for 1957, the sharp decline in volume occurring in France (down 41 percent from 1956) was most notable. U. S. walnut production, estimated at 67,300 tons for 1957, was down 6 percent from the 1956 output and 7 percent below the 1950-54 production average.

France.--According to the Ministry of Agriculture, French commercial walnut production in 1957 consisted of 5,800 tons from the Charente, Correze, Dordogne, and Lot Departments, with an additional 5,200 tons from Isere and 1,000 tons from Drome. The French crop has been rated as average-to-good quality.

Freezes during 1956 and 1957 severely damaged bearing trees; it is questionable that there will be a normal 1958 harvest even under best growing conditions. The 12,000-ton 1957 harvest was less than half the average volume obtained during 1950-54. French walnut exports declined 62 percent in 1956-57 from the previous season's total. For 1957-58, they are forecast as only 6,600 tons, in-shell basis, a further decline of 2,800 tons. French walnut prices have been extremely high because of short supplies.

WALNUTS, UNSHELLED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1950-54, annual 1953-57

Country	Average 1950-54	1953	1954	1955	1956	Preliminary 1957
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
France.....	26,000	26,700	26,500	33,500	20,500	12,000
Italy.....	18,000	7,700	12,500	31,500	39,000	28,000
Syria.....	5,400	6,700	4,400	3,300	2,200	3,300
Turkey <u>1</u> /.....	4,900	3,300	3,800	2,200	7,000	<u>2</u> /
Yugoslavia.....	3,700	4,000	3,200	4,000	2,000	2,100
Foreign total.....	58,000	48,400	50,400	74,500	70,700	50,300
United States.....	72,000	59,200	75,400	77,400	71,900	67,300
Grand total.....	130,000	107,600	125,800	151,900	142,600	117,600

1/ Exportable surplus.

2/ 5-year average 1950-54 used in totals since production estimates not available.

Italy.--Though considerably smaller than the 39,000-ton record-breaking harvest of 1956, Italy's walnut crop was again large. Quality, however, is reported below average. In the Piedmonte area, where the Italian shelling varieties are grown, production of walnuts was particularly low because of frost damage.

Some Italian exporters reportedly bought Chinese kernels this season for resale in the German market. As of early January 1958, stocks of Italian walnuts suitable for export were nearly all gone. Italian prices have been strong. Most Italian walnut exports are shipped in-the-shell; West Germany constitutes the principal market.

Yugoslavia.--Commercial production of walnuts in Yugoslavia during 1957 has been estimated as 2,100 tons, in-shell basis. The 1957 harvest is but slightly larger than the very small 2,000-ton production of the preceding year.

In terms of the 1950-54 average production of 3,700 tons, the last 2 crops were less than 60 percent of normal. Only limited quantities of Yugoslav walnuts have been exported during the past 2 marketing seasons. Total exports of Yugoslav walnuts during 1957-58 are forecast as 1,200 tons, in-shell equivalent.

Turkey.---In the absence of any estimates for the 1957 commercial walnut crop, the 1950-54 production average is used. The total 1957 crop is reportedly 25 to 30 percent smaller than the 1956 crop, due to frost damage during April and May. Turkish prices were reportedly higher in 1957. Nearly all Turkish production is domestically consumed.

Other countries.---The 1957 Iranian walnut crop has been estimated as 17,000 short tons, in-shell basis, or slightly larger than the 1956 production of 16,500 tons. About 5,500 tons, in-shell equivalent, or approximately one-third of the annual production, is expected to be marketed abroad.

India's 1957 walnut crop is reported to be 9,000 short tons, in-shell basis, or about average in size. Heavy rains and snow caused the reduction from the original estimate. Nearly all of India's commercial walnut production is exported, principally into the United Kingdom, Australia, and Canada.

Production of walnuts in Communist China, according to the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, ranges between 14,000 and 17,000 short tons annually, in-shell basis. Export sales, almost entirely of kernels, are by a Government monopoly. Communist Chinese walnut kernels are packed for export in cases of 55 pounds, net weight. Canada is the principal overseas market, taking from 50 to 75 percent of all kernels exported each year. Canadian purchases in 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57 were 65,000, 93,000 and 126,000 cases, respectively. Canada's purchases during 1957-58 are forecast at 100,000 cases.

WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION CONTINUES TO CLIMB

All continents are increasing sugar production. In some areas this has been made possible by increasing the number of mills and refineries, and in others by increasing the efficiency of existing plants. World production of centrifugal sugar for 1957-58 is now estimated at 49.6 million short tons, raw value. This figure is 3.8 million tons or 8.3 percent above the 1956-57 production.

Non-centrifugal sugar production for 1957-58 is now estimated at 7.5 million short tons, tel quel. This total is 1.6 percent more than for the 1956-57 year, when Colombia's production was unusually low, but is 2.5 percent less than the record produced in 1954-55.

The world level of combined centrifugal and non-centrifugal sugar production for the entire series of years since 1950 has been raised about 1 to 2 percent by a revision of Mainland China figures both for centrifugal and non-centrifugal production. However, this revision has not changed the tendency of the world non-centrifugal production to decline as world capacity to produce centrifugal sugar increases.

The increase over 1956-57 in world production of centrifugal sugar was relatively greater than the increase in world population. Therefore, production per person increased by about 2.4 pounds. The new level of production is nearly 38 pounds per person. This increased supply per person will result in a further rise in per capita consumption of sugar, or an accumulation of sugar stocks, or both.

In countries where sugar consumption per person is already high, little change in per capita consumption is expected. In such countries as the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada and Sweden, for example, supplies need only keep pace with the growth in population to maintain present high levels of consumption. On the other hand, recent years have seen consumption of sugar per person rise fastest in countries with relatively low levels of consumption.

The increased domestic supplies provided by the 1957-58 production probably will have greatest effect in raising sugar consumption levels in Japan, Eastern Europe, West Germany and India. Among the major exporting countries which will have increased quantities available for export to the Free World as a result of the increase in sugar produced, Brazil is outstanding. Its output of sugar increased 477,000 short tons, raw value, or 18 percent, over the previous year.

Cane Sugar Exceeds Beet: As in other recent years, cane sugar makes up more than half of the world total centrifugal sugar production. Centrifugal cane sugar output for 1957-58 is now forecast at 29.1 million short tons, raw value. This quantity is 59 percent of the world total for beet and cane sugar combined. It also is larger than centrifugal cane sugar production in 1956-57 by 1.5 million tons or 5.4 percent.

World beet sugar production during 1957-58 is now placed at 20.5 million short tons, raw value. This quantity is 2.3 million tons, or nearly 13 percent more than the 1956-57 output. This increase is due largely to more favorable growing conditions in Europe than existed during the 1956-57 season. Growing conditions for sugar beets in Europe were very poor during the 1956-57 season, especially in France, Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Europe produced 11 million tons, raw value, beet sugar in 1955-56, only 10.2 million in 1956-57 and 11.7 million tons in 1957-58.

Cane sugar has been indicated separately from beet sugar in the tables whenever possible, by countries and by areas. Unless otherwise stated, comments in the text refer to centrifugal sugar production, equivalent raw value.

North America: Production of sugar in the North American area is increasing as it is in all other large areas of the world. The total of 15.1 million tons is a 3.9 percent increase over 1956-57 production.

Cuba, the largest centrifugal sugar producer in the world, has restricted the 1957-58 crop to 6,250,000 short tons. The prior year's production was larger by only 2,000 tons. Increased burnings of sugar cane by rebels is causing some damage, but is not expected to reduce the crop below the restricted level. Elsewhere in North America, production is substantially below the previous season only in U. S. cane areas, Haiti and the Virgin Islands.

South America: The 1957-58 production is estimated at 5.7 million tons. This is an increase of 484,000 tons above the 1956-57 crop.

Brazil, the largest producer in South America, is expected to produce 3.1 million tons. This is an increase of 112,000 tons above the November 1957 estimate and 477,000 tons more than the 1956-57 crop. Sugar production and consumption have increased proportionately during the recent years except for the 1955-56 crop when production was slightly less than the 1954-55 crop. This was caused partly by a freeze in Sao Paulo during August 1955.

Peru is now expected to produce 796,000 tons in 1957-58. Last November, Peru's production was forecast at 44,000 tons more than the current figure. Since then, however, the drought and shortage of irrigation water which so greatly reduced the 1956-57 production extended itself into late 1957 and early 1958.

Argentina's crop for 1957-58 was only 770,000 tons, while the 1956-57 crop was 850,000 tons. The decrease was the result of frost and floods during the growing season. The only other South American country whose production is expected to be smaller than the previous year, is Venezuela.

Continent and country	Averages							
	1935/36-1939/40		1950/51-1954/55		1954/55		1955/56	
	1,000	Short tons	1,000	Short tons	1,000	Short tons	1,000	Short tons
North America (cane and beet):								
North								
Canada (beet).....	76	142			128	142	131	141
Mexico.....	359	900			1,053	869	1,187	1,285
United States.....								
Continental (beet).....	1,517	1,795	1,704	1,739	2,043	1,739	1,966	2,190
Continental (cane).....	474	566			610	574	561	527
Hawaii.....	980	1,066	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,085	1,085	1,100
Puerto Rico.....	982	1,228	1,166	1,152	1,166	1,152	990	1,100
Virgin Islands of the U.S.....	5	11			10	13	15	10
Central								
Costa Rica.....	9	33			38	26	33	42
El Salvador.....	17	35			41	42	51	50
Guatemala.....	18	43			56	63	70	70
Nicaragua.....	9	37			43	35	45	48
Panama.....	5	19			17	19	25	24
Caribbean								
Barbados.....	14	176			169	152	207	205
Cuba.....	3,183	6,078			5,001	5,229	6,252	6,250
Dominican Republic.....	190	657			677	706	888	975
Guadeloupe.....	60	105			129	130	140	130
Haiti.....	44	60			57	64	63	55
Jamaica.....	119	364			444	406	409	440
Martinique.....	64	65			90	95	88	100
St. Kitts.....	36	55			55	56	50	55
Trinidad and Tobago.....	149	178			216	179	188	200
Other North America.....	36	52			53	64	70	65
Total North America.....	8,746	13,655			13,236	12,868	14,504	15,072
South America (cane):								
Argentina.....	510	773			908	632	850	770
Bolivia.....	1	5			9	21	26	26
Brazil.....	830	2,110			2,179	2,464	2,623	3,100
British Guiana.....	210	266			270	295	320	325
Chile (beet).....	-	4			8	14	29	35
Colombia.....	50	231			298	273	247	290
Ecuador.....	24	60			61	82	86	86
Paraguay.....	6	24			19	16	22	32
Peru.....	444	628			730	774	757	796
Uruguay.....	2	21			37	26	26	35
Venezuela.....	22	94			168	242	225	200
Other South America.....	15	7			8	8	8	8
Total South America.....	2,114	4,223			4,995	4,897	5,219	5,703
Europe (beet):								
West								
Austria.....	196	176			229	234	236	300
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	259	395			382	427	358	420
Denmark.....	260	351			243	303	360	430
Finland.....	13	30			41	28	36	35
France.....	1,078	1,519			1,860	1,799	1,516	1,760
Germany, West.....	610	1,252			1,444	1,428	1,270	1,740

(Continued on next page)

(Continued)

Ireland.....	89 :	113 :	111 :	109 :	110 :	135
Italy.....	414 :	828 :	968 :	1,297 :	1,099 :	900
Netherlands.....	261 :	457 :	465 :	470 :	440 :	440
Spain $\frac{1}{2}$	202 :	392 :	327 :	395 :	475 :	380
Sweden.....	340 :	331 :	$\frac{5}{2}$ 335 :	$\frac{5}{2}$ 265 :	$\frac{5}{2}$ 337 :	$\frac{5}{2}$ 369
Switzerland.....	13 :	34 :	37 :	771 :	37 :	42
United Kingdom.....	515 :	764 :	699 :	771 :	861 :	704
Total West Europe.....	4,250 :	6,672 :	7,141 :	7,563 :	7,139 :	7,655
East						
Czechoslovakia.....	715 :	803 :	870 :	806 :	725 :	880
Hungary $\frac{5}{8}$	125 :	284 :	299 :	304 :	295 :	295
Poland.....	990 :	1,047 :	1,268 :	1,201 :	950 :	1,290
Yugoslavia.....	103 :	158 :	159 :	113 :	182 :	260
Other East Europe.....	1,096 :	1,057 :	1,126 :	1,021 :	936 :	1,305
Total East Europe.....	3,029 :	3,349 :	3,722 :	3,475 :	3,068 :	4,030
Total Europe.....	7,279 :	10,021 :	10,863 :	11,038 :	10,227 :	11,685
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) (beet).....	2,761 :	3,010 :	3,025 :	4,200 :	5,000 :	5,500
Africa (cane):						
North						
Egypt.....	166 :	264 :	346 :	340 :	331 :	335
Ethiopia and Eritrea.....	0 :	1 :	17 :	20 :	28 :	34
Central						
Angola.....	37 :	56 :	56 :	53 :	66 :	61
Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi.....	14 :	18 :	20 :	22 :	20 :	22
Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda.....	63 :	84 :	85 :	116 :	127 :	140
Madagascar.....	16 :	18 :	20 :	29 :	35 :	50
Mauritius.....	320 :	535 :	551 :	588 :	631 :	619
Mozambique.....	81 :	102 :	109 :	140 :	157 :	180
Reunion.....	91 :	163 :	194 :	195 :	213 :	215
South						
Union of South Africa.....	498 :	689 :	829 :	939 :	849 :	949
Other Africa $\frac{1}{2}$	9 :	15 :	19 :	20 :	21 :	22
Total Africa.....	1,295 :	1,945 :	2,246 :	2,462 :	2,478 :	2,627

NON-CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: Production in specified countries, averages 1935/36-39/40, 1950/51-54/55,
annual 1954/55-57/58 1/ 2/

Continent and country	Averages		1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58 3/
	1935/36- 1939/40	1950/51- 1954/55				
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons				
North America:						
Costa Rica.....	15 :	32 :	33 :	26 :	28 :	28
El Salvador.....	17 :	22 :	27 :	25 :	29 :	28
Guatemala.....	31 :	43 :	55 :	51 :	48 :	45
Mexico.....	83 :	157 :	132 :	132 :	132 :	130
Nicaragua.....	7 :	23 :	25 :	25 :	25 :	25
Panama.....	2 :	11 :	2 :	2 :	3 :	2
Total.....	155 :	288 :	274 :	261 :	265 :	258
Asia:						
Burma.....	86 :	93 :	125 :	160 :	165 :	150
China, Mainland 4/.....	350 :	769 :	1,171 :	1,474 :	1,500 :	1,500
China, Taiwan.....	32 :	14 :	16 :	22 :	30 :	30
India.....	2,954 :	3,191 :	3,330 :	3,050 :	3,100 :	3,000
Indonesia.....	81 :	185 :	275 :	328 :	275 :	300
Japan.....	20 :	22 :	25 :	29 :	25 :	20
Pakistan.....	710 :	952 :	1,345 :	1,100 :	1,100 :	1,200
Philippines.....	63 :	55 :	55 :	60 :	70 :	70
Thailand.....	17 :	23 :	33 :	33 :	33 :	30
Viet Nam.....	5/ :	5/ :	6 :	12 :	15 :	20
Total.....	4,313 :	5,304 :	6,381 :	6,268 :	6,313 :	6,320
South America:						
Brazil.....	370 :	325 :	300 :	300 :	300 :	300
Colombia.....	490 :	717 :	610 :	610 :	385 :	495
Ecuador.....	15 :	27 :	25 :	26 :	26 :	26
Peru.....	9 :	28 :	30 :	31 :	31 :	31
Venezuela.....	60 :	102 :	80 :	66 :	70 :	80
Total.....	944 :	1,199 :	1,045 :	1,033 :	812 :	932
World total.....	5,412 :	6,791 :	7,700 :	7,562 :	7,390 :	7,510

1/ Non-centrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption on the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panelo, papelon, chancaca, rapadura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc.

2/ Years shown are May to April crop-harvesting years. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ Revised figures.

5/ Included in centrifugal sugar production.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad and other information.

There are many rumors as to the cause of Venezuela's lower production. The most plausible are: the easing of demand as a result of the ending of the Suez crisis; the dimming of export prospects for Venezuelan sugar compared with last year; and the reduction of cane acreage because of dissatisfaction of cane growers with the payments received, as well as the lack of payment. In addition, the decision by the Distribudoria Venezulana de Azucares (DVA) to dispense with production quotas for the individual centrals may have created caution on the part of producers.

Europe: Most European countries produced more sugar during the 1957-58 season than a year earlier. The total of 11.7 million tons for 1957-58 is the largest on record. This record is the result of favorable growing conditions and more efficient methods of handling the crop.

West Europe: All countries with the exception of Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom produced more sugar during 1957-58 than during 1956-57. France and West Germany are the largest producing countries. France produced slightly less than in 1955 but 214,000 tons or nearly 14 percent more than in 1956. West Germany produced a record large output, 470,000 tons more than in 1956.

United Kingdom experienced a mild winter and dry spring resulting in an epidemic of virus yellow which caused a low sugar content. Italy's low sugar production resulted from excessive rain which more than offset a two percent increase in harvested acreage. Spain has been plagued by dry weather.

Eastern Europe: Yugoslavian sugar production is now unofficially estimated at 260,000 short tons, raw value. This is an increase of 30,000 tons over the estimate of last fall. The production season started in August and some mills were still processing beets as of January 17, 1958.

All but one Eastern European country increased production of sugar in 1957-58 over the previous year. In Hungary, production remained the same as last year. The total Eastern European production shows an increase of 30 percent over last year.

U.S.S.R.: Considerable uncertainty still exists as to the quantity of sugar to be made from the large quantity of sugar beets held over for processing in early 1958. However, U.S.S.R. sugar production is now estimated at 5.5 million short tons, raw value. This is an increase of 700,000 tons above the fall estimate of 4.8 million tons. The fall estimate was based on a forecast of low beet yield caused by adverse weather conditions. Since that time, official reports indicate a much larger beet yield resulting in a 42.3 million short ton crop of beets. From this beet crop 5.5 million tons of sugar is anticipated.

Africa: The preliminary figure for the 1957-58 production is now placed at 2,627,000 tons an increase of 6.0 percent over the 1956-57 figure of 2,478,000 tons. The Union of South Africa's production increase of 100,000 tons over 1956-57 largely accounts for the increase in this continent's sugar production. The 1957 weather in South Africa was very favorable for growing cane and the fall weather conducive to high sucrose content.

Asia: Total production in Asia is now shown to be somewhat higher in each year than as previously published, due mainly to a revision of estimates for Mainland China. These revisions are based on recently reported official figures. The 1957-58 sugar output of Asia is now placed at 7.4 million tons compared to 6.9 million in 1956-57.

India's production is now estimated at 2.7 million tons compared to 2.5 million tons in 1956-57. India continues to build new mills. During the past 2 years, India has licensed 55 new factories and the expansion of 68 existing factories. According to plans, this expansion and construction program, when completed will increase centrifugal output by 1.2 million short tons.

Oceania: Oceania has also increased its production due to expansion of the output of existing mills and refineries. Australia increased cane acreage per farm and cane yield per acre.

WORLD SOYBEAN PRODUCTION AT RECORD LEVEL FOR FOURTH SUCCESSIVE YEAR

World production of soybeans in 1957, now estimated at 875 million bushels, was a record outturn for the fourth successive year. While this is slightly less than the forecast of last October, it exceeds the previous record of 1956 by 3 percent and the 1950-54 average by over one-fourth.

The estimated 27 million-bushel increase from 1956 is due almost entirely to the increase in U. S. production, as Mainland China's crop is believed to have been down somewhat. The United States and China produce over 90 percent of the world's soybeans and export nearly all the beans and oil that move in world trade. Soybean production in the Free World accounted for an estimated 60 percent of total world output in 1957.

With U. S. supplies of soybeans for the 1957-58 marketing year (beginning October 1) at an estimated record of 490 million bushels (almost 40 million bushels above last year) and little change in other countries, Free World supplies are larger than in any previous year. Supplies in Communist-dominated areas of the world probably are slightly smaller than last year. Moreover, exports from China-Manchuria probably will continue to be relatively small because of internal needs.

SOYBEANS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries and the world, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1955-57 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average			Average			Average		
	1935-39 : 1,000 : acres	1950-54 : 1,000 : acres	1955 : 1,000 : acres	1956 : 1,000 : acres	1957 3/ : 1,000 : acres	1958 : 1,000 : acres	1935-39 : 1,000 : bushels	1950-54 : 1,000 : bushels	1955 : 1,000 : bushels
North America:									
Canada.....	4/10	188	214	243	256	264	4/207	4,074	5,650
United States 5/.....	3,042	14,747	18,620	20,642	20,138	20.3	55,167	298,422	373,522
Europe:									
Italy.....	6/	2	1	1	--	22.1	4/1	34	14
Yugoslavia.....	5	12	7	7	16	7.3	71	90	123
Other Europe.....	95	130	145	150	155	--	1,065	745	950
U. S. S. R. (Europe and Asia).....	7/607	813	666	788	--	--	7/5,805	--	--
Asia:									
Turkey.....	7/1	8	12	15	7	12.9	7/37	104	147
China.....	12,411	--	28,273	29,808	--	--	207,666	8/330,175	8/335,000
Manchuria.....	8,992	--	--	--	--	--	151,294	--	--
Indonesia.....	2/689	1,081	1,273	1,228	1,236	9.9	2/9,731	11,155	12,722
Japan.....	197	1,040	953	947	900	15.7	12,338	16,321	18,632
Korea 10/.....	4/1,921	625	664	661	--	7.8	4,835	5,470	5,636
Taiwan.....	4/17	62	85	93	--	10.0	17,654	576	887
Thailand.....	4/15	54	53	59	--	13.0	4/151	700	740
Southern Hemisphere:									
Argentina.....	--	2	1	1	19	13.7	--	30	18
Brazil.....	--	4/157	198	200	198	14.9	--	4/3,471	3,927
Africa:									
Belgian Congo (including Ruanda-Urundi).....	--	9	20	17	20	7.4	--	69	184
Nigeria 11/.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	254	372
Union of South Africa.....	--	4/12	--	--	--	6.6	--	76	50
Total excluding "Other Europe," U.S.S.R., China-Mainland and North Korea.....	5,670	18,080	22,190	24,230	24,340	--	87,185	341,050	423,105
World total 12/.....	29,000	45,160	51,975	55,660	54,485	--	463,720	681,770	767,990

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest. Southern Hemisphere crops which are harvested in the early part of the year are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested the latter part of the same year. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Average of less than 5 years. 5/ Acreage harvested for beans. 6/ Less than 500 acres. 7/ One year only. 8/ Unofficial estimate. 9/ Java and Madura only. 10/ Beginning with 1950 figures represent South Korea only. 11/ Purchases for export. Local consumption is small. 12/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and related information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries, except as noted.

Soybeans rose to a new high in production in the United States in 1957 from a record harvested acreage and record yields per acre. The harvest was 7 percent above 1956, the previous high, and 60 percent above the 1950-54 average. The outturn, however, failed to reach early expectations because of excessive wet weather in some areas, snow and flood damage in some states, drought in a few areas and failure of some late planted beans to mature.

Canadian soybean acreage and production also established new records in 1957. The weather was relatively favorable for the crop and the average yield of 25.5 bushels was 3.7 bushels higher than in 1956. The expansion from 1956 took place almost entirely in southern Ontario where 99 percent of the crop is grown.

Soybean output in China-Manchuria is believed to have been down somewhat from 1956--possibly to the 1955 level of an estimated 335 million bushels. Reports indicate that it was not possible in 1957 to maintain the previous year's increase in acreage. And, while the weather in 1957 was not as destructive as in 1956, flooding again occurred in important producing areas. Consequently, with a reduced acreage but possibly a higher yield compared with 1956, total output likely approximated that of 1955. Soybeans remain probably the largest single earner of foreign exchange for Communist China, although exports have not reached the prewar level. Indicated exports of around 40 million bushels in each of the last 2 years would be roughly 60 percent of the 1935-39 average.

In Japan, area planted to soybeans in 1957 decreased 5 percent from 1956 but growing conditions were favorable and production increased 2 percent. Increases also were reported for Indonesia, Korea and Taiwan.

Contrary to early indications, soybean production in Brazil in 1957 declined almost one-third from the previous year. Soybeans have been an important export crop in Brazil in recent years, but exports in the last 2 years have declined because of increasing internal demand for edible vegetable oils.

An attempt is now being made to grow soybeans on a commercial scale in Argentina. About 380,000 bushels were produced last year but the objective of the program is eventually to produce around 15 million bushels.

The relatively small European soybean production, centered largely in Eastern Europe, increased an estimated 40 percent last year. Rumania, with a crop of 386,000 bushels in 1956, is the major producer.

Soybean production in Africa is also of relatively small importance. Nigeria is the major producer, but small quantities also are grown in the Belgian Congo, British East Africa and the Union of South Africa. The bulk of the Nigerian crop is purchased by the Nigerian Marketing Boards for export. Purchases from the 1957 harvest are estimated at about 600,000 bushels, virtually the same as in the previous year.

WORLD 1957-58 WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS TENTATIVELY
ESTIMATED AT 1,050 MILLION BUSHELLS

Though too early for a firm estimate, indications are that the quantity of wheat and flour that will move into export channels during the 1957-58 (July-June) marketing season may be about 28.1 million long tons, or 1,050 million bushels, including flour in terms of wheat. This tentative conclusion is based upon available information regarding the current season crop, carrying stocks in major exporting countries, supplies in importing countries, and exports to date.

While this would represent a reduction of 18 percent compared with the estimated alltime record exports of 34.2 million tons (1,278 million bushels) in 1956-57, it would still be close to the previous record of 1,066 million bushels set in 1951-52. The main reasons for the expected lower level of world exports this year are: (1) reduced wheat import requirements in many countries because of a large crop, especially in Western Europe, and (2) reduced export supplies in Australia, Algeria, Morocco, Uruguay and the U.S.S.R.

Table 1. WHEAT AND FLOUR: World exports during 1955-56 through 1957-58
(Years ending June 30)

From	1955-56		1956-57		1957-58 <u>1/</u>	
	Thousand Long tons	Million bushels	Thousand Long tons	Million bushels	Thousand Long tons	Million bushels
United States....	9,268	346	14,702	549	10,714	400
Canada.....	7,738	289	7,555	282	8,036	300
Australia.....	2,723	102	3,363	126	1,875	70
Argentina.....	3,083	115	2,629	98	2,143	80
"Big 4".....	22,812	852	28,249	1,055	22,768	850
All others <u>1/</u>	5,087	189	5,990	223	5,357	200
Total <u>1/</u>	27,899	1,041	34,239	1,278	28,125	1,050

1/ Preliminary and subject to revision.

Since World War I, the bulk of the wheat and flour moving into export channels has originated in only 4 countries, the United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina. Their combined exports in 1956-57 represented approximately 83 percent of the estimated world total compared with 82 percent in 1955-56. Indications are that their total in 1957-58 will amount to 850 million bushels compared with 1,055 million a year earlier. This would represent a reduction of 19 percent, but it would still constitute approximately 81 percent of the estimated world exports for the season. (See Table 2 for exports from the "Big 4" by destination during 1956-57).

Table 2. WHEAT AND FLOUR: Exports of the major exporting countries by destination, 1956-57
(Year ending June 30)

Destination	United States 1/		Canada		Australia		Argentina		Total	
	Long tons	Short tons	Long tons	Short tons	Long tons	Short tons	Long tons	Short tons	Long tons	Short tons
Western Hemisphere:										
Canada	11,105		-		-		-		11,105	
Mexico	4,675		-		-		-		4,675	
United States	-		276,646		-		-		276,646	
Central America	155,235		39,369		-		-		194,604	
British West Indies	99,655		128,650		-		-		239,894	
Cuba	202,433		8,317		11,589		-		210,750	
Netherlands Antilles	10,330		4,105		-		-		14,435	
Other Caribbean	59,419		17,171		-		-		76,590	
Bolivia	112,982		-		-		-		112,982	
Brazil	372,425		-		-		1,023,435		1,395,860	
Chile	200,100		-		-		97,002		297,153	
Colombia	80,383		3,119		-		-		83,502	
Ecuador	28,528		14,291		-		-		42,819	
Guianas	33,238		13,314		-		-		46,552	
Venezuela	171,604		79,672		-		-		251,276	
Paraguay	26,873		-		-		27,546		54,419	
Peru	116,913		86,309		-		147,997		351,219	
Others	138		776		-		2,694		3,608	
Total	1,686,036		671,790		11,589		1,298,674		3,668,089	
Europe:										
Austria	73,581		35,680		-		11,367		120,628	
Belgian-Luxembourg	474,479		437,138		-		65,514		977,131	
Denmark	95,834		9,956		-		39,579		145,369	
France	834,652		93,990		39,581		147,297		1,115,520	
Germany, West	948,566		1,057,805		212,942		211,206		2,430,519	
Greece	505,967		94		-		-		506,061	
Ireland	35,154		90,596		9,359		-		135,109	
Italy	256,250		89,117		2,093		341,072		688,532	
Malta, Gozo and Cyprus	-		61,523		19,550		-		81,073	
Netherlands	572,775		330,534		-		165,426		1,068,735	
Norway	76,606		119,653		-		22,250		218,509	
Portugal	151,595		1,686		-		-		153,281	
Sweden	17,054		154		-		-		17,208	
Switzerland	228,545		283,459		-		35,616		547,620	
United Kingdom	1,065,889		2,504,657		814,466		260,294		4,645,306	
Czechoslovakia	-		117,077		18,005		-		135,082	
Finland	87,671		2,121		-		4,330		94,122	
Poland	-		256,306		-		-		256,306	
Yugoslavia	977,697		85		-		443		978,225	
U.S.S.R.	-		110,552		-		-		110,552	
Others	10,411		3,735		-		-		14,146	
Total	6,412,726		5,605,918		1,115,996		1,304,394		14,439,074	

WHEAT AND FLOUR (continued)

Africa:					
Egypt	38,447	-	2,676	-	41,123
Libya	21,469	-	-	-	21,469
Sudan	-	-	35,377	-	35,377
Tunisia	83,724	-	-	-	83,724
Belgian Congo	32,151	9,833	-	-	41,984
French West Africa	58,705	-	-	-	58,705
Ghana	44,980	21,152	-	-	66,132
Western British Africa	56,229	13,356	-	-	69,585
Mauritius	-	-	34,021	-	34,021
Mozambique	-	-	21,321	-	21,321
Western Portuguese Africa	27,342	856	-	-	28,198
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	49	4,935	62,448	-	67,432
Union of South Africa	15,218	25,435	-	-	40,653
Others	10,453	5,267	11,211	25,676	52,607
Total	398,767	80,834	167,054	25,676	672,331
Asia:					
Iran	76,663	-	29,972	-	106,635
Iraq	309	200	68,926	-	69,435
Israel	281,922	45,126	-	-	327,048
Lebanon	61,823	7,015	-	-	68,838
Turkey	595,974	-	-	-	595,974
Arabian Peninsula	115,851	14,838	43,567	-	174,256
Burma	-	-	33,156	-	33,156
Ceylon	24,048	11,778	223,186	-	259,012
Hong Kong	11,854	25,693	57,266	-	94,813
Formosa	200,856	-	-	-	200,856
India	1,784,077	48	623,421	-	2,407,546
Indochina	77,747	10,594	-	-	88,341
Indonesia	107,742	-	143,950	-	251,692
Japan	1,335,005	881,051	91,801	-	2,307,857
Korea	412,437	-	-	-	412,437
Malaya	1,430	11,037	174,034	-	186,501
Pakistan	597,776	27,082	166,650	-	791,508
Philippine Republic	163,879	153,668	20,050	-	337,597
Others	40,202	6,868	55,481	-	102,551
Total	5,839,595	1,194,998	1,731,460	-	8,816,053
Oceania:					
New Zealand	-	-	295,143	-	295,143
British West Pacific Islands	-	-	19,099	-	19,099
French Pacific Islands	57	822	12,778	-	13,657
Others	1,166	589	8,072	-	9,827
Total	1,223	1,411	335,092	-	337,726
Miscellaneous:					
British Areas, n.e.c.	-	-	780	-	780
French Areas, n.e.c.	-	-	149	-	149
Others, Unspecified	2/ 314,103	-	351	-	314,454
Total	314,103	-	1,280	-	315,383
World total					
	14,702,450	7,554,951	3,362,471	2,628,744	28,248,616

1/ Includes flour not wholly of U.S. wheat, durum wheat flour and semolina, and macaroni and macaroni products.

2/ Includes exports for relief or charity which are not included with the Bureau of the Census figures.

WORLD COMMERCIAL DRIED FIG
PACK DOWN 9 PERCENT IN 1957

Commercial production of dried figs in the world's principal producing areas amounted to 172,900 short tons during 1957. The 1957 pack is approximately 9 percent smaller than the 187,300-tons of the preceding season, and 8 percent below the 188,800-ton average for the 1950-54 period. Though following a downward trend in production, Italy continues to be the world's largest producer of commercial dried figs. Turkey, Portugal and Greece, however, are the main shippers of dried figs to the United States. U. S. dried fig production during 1957, at 22,900 tons was the smallest since 1936. Prices for 1957-crop figs are generally at much higher levels than those of a year ago.

FIGS, DRIED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1950-54, annual 1952-57

Country	Average 1950-54	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	Prelimi- nary 1957
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Algeria.....	32,000	29,500	36,400	37,000	22,500	27,000	1/
Argentina.....	900	400	1,100	1,400	1,700	1,400	1,400
Greece.....	27,200	21,500	32,000	30,000	28,000	28,000	24,500
Italy.....	57,400	63,000	58,000	51,000	36,000	48,000	45,000
Portugal 2/.....	11,000	7,500	9,500	14,000	13,000	13,000	11,000
Syria-Lebanon.....	3,900	3,300	3,300	3,500	2,200	3,100	3,100
Turkey.....	30,000	31,000	33,000	33,000	31,000	42,000	33,000
Total foreign..	162,400	156,200	173,300	169,900	134,400	162,500	150,000
United States.....	26,400	28,100	24,300	25,600	25,400	24,800	22,900
Grand total....	188,800	184,300	197,600	195,500	159,800	187,300	172,900

1/ No data. 1950-54 average used in obtaining totals. 2/ Figs from Algarve area only - Torres Novas production, mostly inedible, excluded.

Italy.--Dried fig production in Italy dropped from 48,000 short tons in 1956 to 45,000 during 1957. Production is principally for the domestic market, with less than 10 percent of the pack annually exported. More than half of all Italian dried figs are distilled into alcohol, chiefly for use in fortifying wines. During 1957, Italy exported 4,777 tons of dried figs, or nearly 1,000 tons more than in 1956.

Turkey.--Though slightly above average in size, the 33,000-ton Turkish dried fig pack is reported as low in quality, with only two-thirds of the production meeting edible fig standards. Stocks of edible figs, currently very low, are expected to be exhausted shortly. Exports of Turkish dried figs during 1957-58, are forecast at only 18,500 tons, lowest volume in recent years.

Greece.--Greek dried fig production declined $12\frac{1}{2}$ percent in 1957 to 24,500 tons from the previous year's level of 28,000 tons. The loss in tonnage is attributed to rains in August and September. Most of the Greek 1957 dried fig pack had been marketed by early January of 1958. 1957-58 exports are expected to reach 13,000 tons compared with 17,000 tons during 1956-57. Half of all shipments were to West Germany.

Portugal.--The 1957 Portuguese dried fig pack is estimated as 11,000 tons, or 15 percent less than the 1956 volume. Total exports from the 1957 pack are expected to be as follows:

Edible figs	3,300 short tons
Fig paste	1,700 to 2,000 short tons
Industrial figs	500 short tons

FIGS, DRIED: Imports into the United States by country of origin, annual 1952-57

Type and country	Year beginning September						
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
<u>Figs, dried</u>							
Italy.....	156	201	227	174	280		181
Greece.....	1,550	2,855	2,057	1,527	1,592		1,322
Turkey.....	364	232	173	203	201		69
Spain.....	1	2	1	44	50		12
Portugal.....	61	601	853	369	585		373
Total.....	2,132	3,891	3,311	2,317	2,708		1,957
<u>Fig paste</u>							
Turkey.....	815	2,370	4,300	1,336	3,134		77
Portugal.....	0	83	207	3,349	1,586		487
Others.....	0	2/ 18	0	0	0		0
Total.....	815	2,471	4,507	4,685	4,720		564
<u>Figs, prepared or preserved</u>							
Italy.....	252	224	173	233	318		277
Greece.....	0	0	107	90	3/		0
Total.....	252	224	280	323	318		277
Grand total....	3,199	6,586	8,098	7,325	7,746		2,798

1/ 4 months only, September 1957 through December 1957.

2/ Syria.

3/ Less than one-half ton.

Other countries.--Production of dried figs in Syria-Lebanon during 1957 is estimated as 3,100 tons, or approximately the same as the year earlier. Syria supplied about two-thirds of the total. Grades of dried figs from Syria-Lebanon are normally low with three-quarters of all production failing to meet edible standards.

The Argentine dried fig pack, regarded as 1,400 tons in 1957, remains unchanged from the previous season's output. Most of the Argentine figs are marketed domestically with less than 100 tons annually exported.

Production of dried figs in Spain, not shown in the tabulation, is essentially for domestic use. Some efforts are being made to increase exports, which now average between 400 and 500 tons annually. Principal obstacle to expanding Spanish fig exports has been quality standardization.

U. S. Imports.--Imports of dried figs, fig paste, and prepared and preserved figs by the United States totaled 2,798 tons during the first 4 months of the 1957-58 marketing season, or approximately 26 percent less than the 3,081 tons of imports for a corresponding period in 1956-57.

REVIEW OF 1957 BREADGRAIN PRODUCTION

A near-record world breadgrain crop is still estimated for 1957-58, on the basis of the latest information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. The combined crop of wheat and rye comes to 268 million short tons. This was exceeded slightly in 1952 and again in 1956. Moderate increases in estimates for both wheat and rye bring the combined total about a million tons above the previous estimate published in Foreign Crops and Markets December 31, 1957.

A sharp decline in rye production since 1952 accounts for the smaller figure this year. Wheat production is slightly above the 1952 total. The 1957 wheat harvest was 7605 million bushels, the rye crop 1,430 million.

Increases in estimates for wheat production in North America, Europe, and Australia bring the world total for wheat 30 million bushels above the previous estimate, despite some reductions in estimates for Asia, Africa, and South America. A like increase in the world total for rye is due to slight increases in estimates for Europe, the Soviet Union and Asia.

Wheat production in North America is now estimated at 1,364 million bushels, 255 million less than in 1956. Canada reports about 200 million bushels less than the 1956 production and the U. S. crop is down 57 million bushels. The reduction in the U. S. harvest was caused by smaller acreage. The acreage seeded to wheat for the 1957 crop was 18 percent below the 1956 acreage. Abandonment and diversion was somewhat less than in 1956, however, and harvested acreage, as a result, was only 12 percent less than in 1956. Yields were at an all-time high of 21.7 bushels per acre, 1.5 bushels above the previous record in 1956.

Canada's latest crop estimate places wheat production at 371 million bushels, slightly less than previously estimated. The change takes account of expected losses from weathering in crops not harvested last fall, mainly in Northern Alberta. Yields for Canada average only 17.6 bushels per acre compared with the high yields of 25.2 bushels last year. Rye production in Canada shows little change from the 1956 harvest. The rye crop in the United States was up about 5 million bushels, mainly because of higher yields.

Wheat production in Western Europe was at the record total of 1,347 million bushels. Record or near-record crops were reported for most countries. Larger acreage and high yields account for the large outturn. Wheat crops in Eastern Europe were also at a record level. Slightly above average acreage and somewhat better than average yields account for the large harvest.

Rye production in Western Europe is estimated at 275 million bushels, about the same as in 1956. Acreage was not up to the 1956 total but yields were better in a number of countries. Higher yields in the more important east European area brought rye production to a total of 455 million bushels. This is about 9 percent above the production a year ago.

While no official figures for the Soviet Union's grain yield and production have been released, tentative unofficial estimates are shown in the accompanying table. The reduction in the 1957 wheat crop to 1.8 billion bushels from the record 1956 crop of 2.0 billion bushels took place despite a substantial increase in area seeded to wheat. The drop in the production is attributed to serious drought conditions in a number of important wheat regions. The drought reduced yields, especially in a number of the eastern regions where considerable expansion has taken place in recent years. Conditions in the rye-growing regions were more favorable than in wheat areas, and the 1957 outturn is not significantly below the 1956 crop.

Wheat production in Asia is estimated at the record figure of 1,900 million bushels, compared with 1,865 million in 1956 and the 1950-54 average of 1,760 million. Record crops were reported for a number of countries. Both increased acreage and high yields contributed to the large outturn. Rye production shows a substantial increase in Turkey, the only rye producer of importance in the area.

Africa's wheat crop is estimated at 190 million bushels, compared with the large harvest of 215 million last year. Most of the reduction was in Algeria and Morocco. Yields were down in both those countries and, in addition, a cut of a million acres was reported in Morocco. Rye is of little significance in the area. The Union of South Africa is the only rye producer of any size, and even there production is well under a million bushels.

Wheat production in South America is estimated at 315 million bushels, about 50 million bushels less than in 1956. The crop in Argentina is estimated to be down about that amount. Minor reductions in some other countries are offset by increases in others. Rye production in Argentina is estimated at 31.5 million bushels, slightly less than in 1956 but still above average. This is the only rye producer of significance in the area.

WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest,
average 1950-54, annual 1955-57 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production					
	Average : 1950-54 :	1955 :	1956 :	Average : 1950-54 :	1955 :	1956 :	Average : 1950-54 :	1955 :	1956 :	1957 1/ :		
	acres :	acres :	acres :	acres :	Bushels :	Bushels :	Bushels :	bushels :	bushels :	bushels :		
North America:	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	Bushels :	Bushels :	Bushels :	bushels :	1,000 :	1,000 :		
Canada	26,129 :	22,656 :	22,781 :	21,031 :	20.6 :	22.9 :	25.2 :	17.6 :	537,586 :	519,142 :	573,062 :	370,508 :
Mexico	1,647 :	1,977 :	2,259 :	3,212 :	13.2 :	15.8 :	17.9 :	14.3 :	21,788 :	31,230 :	40,420 :	45,930 :
United States	63,361 :	47,285 :	49,784 :	43,664 :	17.3 :	19.8 :	20.2 :	21.7 :	1,094,183 :	934,731 1/ :	1,004,272 :	947,102 :
Estimated total 5/	91,200 :	72,000 :	74,920 :	68,000 :	- :	- :	- :	- :	1,654,000 1/ :	1,486,000 1/ :	1,619,000 1/ :	1,364,000 :
Europe:												
Austria	573 :	604 :	620 :	636 :	29.5 :	33.4 :	33.8 :	33.2 :	16,920 :	20,180 :	20,960 :	21,090 :
Belgium	421 :	473 :	464 :	513 :	48.2 :	55.5 :	47.2 :	53.8 :	20,278 :	26,250 :	21,920 :	27,590 :
Denmark	195 :	164 :	164 :	168 :	54.5 :	56.9 :	59.6 :	58.0 :	10,630 :	9,330 :	9,770 :	9,740 :
Finland	377 :	307 :	328 :	280 :	23.2 :	22.7 :	22.3 :	24.5 :	8,739 :	6,970 :	7,300 :	6,870 :
France	10,916 :	11,252 :	7,000 :	11,547 :	28.9 :	33.8 :	32.1 :	35.1 :	315,244 :	380,850 :	225,000 :	404,900 :
Germany, West	2,728 :	2,875 :	2,830 :	3,000 :	40.4 :	43.0 :	45.1 :	46.9 :	110,228 :	123,570 :	127,560 :	140,630 :
Greece	2,415 :	2,570 :	2,622 :	2,709 :	16.6 :	19.1 :	17.4 :	21.7 :	40,042 :	49,000 :	45,730 :	58,790 :
Ireland	362 :	360 :	340 :	395 :	36.0 :	41.4 :	46.8 :	45.8 :	13,036 :	14,900 :	15,900 :	18,110 :
Italy	12,085 :	12,300 :	12,350 :	12,375 :	23.8 :	28.4 :	25.8 :	25.1 :	288,080 :	349,210 :	318,980 :	310,000 :
Luxembourg	45 :	44 :	38 :	- :	30.7 :	31.4 :	30.0 :	- :	1,382 :	1,380 :	1,140 :	- :
Netherlands	209 :	220 :	212 :	245 :	54.4 :	59.0 :	53.5 :	58.9 :	11,376 :	12,970 :	11,340 :	14,430 :
Norway	56 :	45 :	51 :	35 :	30.0 :	26.0 :	40.2 :	31.4 :	1,682 :	1,170 :	2,050 :	1,100 :
Portugal	1,785 :	1,991 :	1,942 :	1,977 :	13.2 :	9.4 :	10.6 :	14.6 :	23,526 :	18,650 :	20,500 :	28,840 :
Spain	10,470 :	10,536 :	10,638 :	- :	14.8 :	14.2 :	14.6 :	14.6 :	155,000 :	150,000 :	155,000 :	165,350 :
Sweden	899 :	875 :	981 :	801 :	33.0 :	30.1 :	35.6 :	34.0 :	29,640 :	26,350 :	34,970 :	27,210 :
Switzerland	219 :	236 :	195 :	238 :	41.5 :	46.0 :	36.1 :	44.0 :	9,080 :	10,850 :	7,030 :	10,480 :
United Kingdom	2,263 :	1,949 :	2,293 :	2,114 :	41.8 :	49.8 :	46.3 :	47.3 :	94,646 :	97,070 :	106,210 :	100,050 :
Estimated total West Europe 5/	46,030 :	46,810 :	43,080 :	47,680 :	- :	- :	46.3 :	- :	1,150,000 1/ :	1,299,000 1/ :	1,132,000 1/ :	1,347,000 :
Bulgaria	3,525 :	3,380 :	3,310 :	3,310 :	19.9 :	20.9 :	18.9 :	22.2 :	70,000 :	70,500 :	62,500 :	73,500 :
Czechoslovakia	1,915 :	1,780 :	1,875 :	- :	27.2 :	30.6 :	29.9 :	- :	52,000 :	54,500 :	56,000 :	- :
Germany, East	1,120 :	990 :	940 :	- :	34.0 :	37.9 :	38.2 :	- :	38,100 :	37,500 :	35,900 :	- :
Hungary	3,400 :	3,355 :	3,430 :	3,080 :	21.3 :	23.2 :	19.8 :	23.2 :	72,500 :	78,000 :	67,800 :	71,500 :
Poland	3,725 :	3,540 :	3,620 :	- :	18.7 :	22.1 :	21.5 :	- :	69,700 :	78,400 :	78,000 :	- :
Rumania	6,710 :	7,290 :	7,150 :	- :	16.2 :	15.1 :	12.6 :	- :	108,750 :	110,000 :	90,000 :	- :
Yugoslavia	- :	4,700 :	4,003 :	4,868 :	- :	19.0 :	16.2 :	23.4 :	80,000 :	89,500 :	64,670 :	114,000 :
Estimated total East Europe 5/	25,470 :	25,210 :	24,500 :	25,680 :	- :	- :	- :	- :	495,000 :	521,000 :	478,000 :	588,000 :
Estimated total all Europe 5/	71,500 :	72,020 :	67,580 :	73,360 :	- :	- :	- :	- :	1,645,000 1/ :	1,820,000 1/ :	1,590,000 1/ :	1,935,000 :
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 7/	111,500 :	150,000 :	153,000 :	168,000 :	11.1 :	10.3 :	13.1 :	10.7 :	1,240,000 1/ :	1,550,000 1/ :	2,000,000 1/ :	1,800,000 :

FYE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest
average 1950-54, annual 1955-57 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production		
	Average : 1950-54	1955	1956	Average : 1950-54	1955	1956	Average : 1950-54	1955	1956
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	bushels	bushels	bushels
North America:									
Canada	1,176	780	547	551	16.7	18.9	15.5	19,687	14,753
United States	1,619	2,049	1,623	1,671	12.8	14.2	15.9	20,779	23,155
Total	2,795	2,829	2,170	2,222	-	-	-	40,466	37,908
Europe:									
Austria	601	529	528	520	27.5	31.0	30.3	16,508	17,090
Belgium	205	187	169	162	43.1	46.3	46.2	8,832	7,730
Denmark	323	189	272	284	38.2	39.8	42.1	12,332	7,520
Finland	276	213	219	211	24.3	21.9	22.2	6,694	4,670
France	1,104	957	917	904	18.4	18.1	20.2	20,327	17,340
Western Germany	3,454	3,664	3,664	3,620	38.0	37.8	40.1	131,400	147,050
Greece	156	132	132	113	13.7	16.2	17.0	2,136	1,850
Italy	238	200	182	175	21.7	24.2	23.1	5,160	4,850
Luxembourg	14	13	11	-	31.4	30.8	32.7	439	360
Netherlands	428	379	423	389	43.6	48.3	46.3	18,644	18,300
Norway	2	2	2	-	30.0	25.0	50.0	60	100
Portugal	652	626	628	606	11.1	9.7	10.7	7,227	6,100
Spain	1,526	1,492	1,500	-	12.7	13.0	13.4	19,990	19,410
Sweden	312	232	305	277	33.0	28.8	34.1	10,502	20,080
Switzerland	38	37	32	39	40.7	43.0	41.3	1,547	1,610
United Kingdom	59	19	26	26	35.1	40.0	38.5	2,072	760
Estimated total West Europe 5/	9,290	8,850	9,010	8,840	-	-	-	263,000	273,000
Bulgaria	520	425	430	485	16.3	16.9	16.5	9,500	7,000
Czechoslovakia	1,550	1,265	1,310	-	26.5	29.6	31.7	41,100	37,500
Eastern Germany	3,110	2,650	2,740	-	26.8	29.2	27.9	83,300	76,500
Hungary	1,275	1,125	1,100	1,040	19.4	18.9	17.7	24,700	21,300
Poland	12,345	12,830	12,265	-	19.0	20.7	21.2	235,000	265,000
Rumania	500	499	425	-	16.6	16.8	12.6	8,300	8,400
Yugoslavia	-	690	620	630	-	14.9	13.1	8,500	10,300
Estimated total East Europe 5/	19,960	19,490	18,900	18,970	-	-	-	412,000	427,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/	29,350	28,340	27,910	27,810	-	-	-	675,000	690,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 1/	54,000	47,500	45,500	45,500	12.8	14.7	13.7	690,000	700,000
Asia:									
Turkey	1,410	1,584	1,586	1,668	16.1	16.2	14.0	22,700	25,590
South America:									
Argentina	2,222	2,199	3,013	2,965	11.7	11.7	11.5	26,000	25,750
Africa:									
Union of South Africa	176	-	-	-	4.8	-	-	845	-
Estimated world total 5/	90,220	82,880	80,600	80,590	-	-	-	1,460,000	1,480,000
Estimated world total 5/	90,220	82,880	80,600	80,590	-	-	-	1,460,000	1,480,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1957 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which began late in 1957 and ended early in 1958. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, revised preliminary forecasts. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Average of less than 5 years. 7/ Tentative unofficial estimates for production.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches abroad, results of office research, and related information.

Australia's wheat production is now estimated at 97 million bushels. Though considerably above early-season expectations, this is still the smallest harvest since 1944. Carryover stocks of about 43 million bring total supplies to only 140 million bushels. That is expected to provide 46 million bushels for export during the current marketing season, less than half the exports for the year ended November 1957.

FOREIGN ALMOND HARVEST OF 1957 LARGEST SINCE 1950

Commercial almond production during 1957 was the highest since 1950 in the world's major producing areas. The 1957 harvest, at 115,200 short tons, shelled basis, was 13 percent larger than the average tonnage harvested during the 5-year period, 1950-54, and two-thirds again as large as the short 1956 crop of 69,700 tons. At a time when near-record production was achieved by almond producers abroad, the U. S. domestic crop for 1957, estimated at 18,000 tons, was 10 percent less than the 1950-54 average of 20,000 tons, shelled basis, and 40 percent smaller than the record 30,000-ton 1956 harvest. During the 4-month period, September-December 1957, United States imported 778 tons of kernels from Spain and 236 tons of kernels from Italy.

ALMONDS, SHELLED: Commercial production, for selected countries, average 1950-54, annual 1953-57

Country	: Average : : 1950-54 :	: 1953 :	: 1954 :	: 1955 :	: 1956 :	: Preliminary : 1957 :
	: Short : : tons :	: Short : : tons :	: Short : : tons :	: Short : : tons :	: Short : : tons :	: Short : tons :
French Morocco.....	3,400	3,300	4,200	3,300	1,600	3,300
Iran.....	7,600	6,600	8,800	4,700	5,000	7,700
Italy.....	39,300	38,300	34,200	20,900	13,000	47,000
Portugal.....	5,300	6,600	6,000	3,500	2,600	6,200
Spain.....	26,100	28,000	19,500	13,200	17,500	33,000
Foreign total.....	81,700	82,800	72,700	45,600	39,700	97,200
United States <u>1/</u>	20,000	19,600	22,200	19,200	30,000	18,000
Grand total.....	101,700	102,400	94,900	64,800	69,700	115,200

1/ Source: Almond Control Board

Italy is the world's most important almond-producing country, with an annual volume equal to nearly half of all foreign production and about 40 percent of the world's commercial output. The 1957 Italian harvest is the second largest of record. Production is said to be declining in the Puglia area--the principal producing region--but increasing in Sicily. For the week ending March 8, the wholesale price for Bari shelled almonds was 37.6 cents per pound, f.o.b. Southern Italy ports. Domestic sales of almonds and exports--the latter principally to West Germany and France--are reported to be progressing satisfactorily.

Spain's 1957 almond harvest, amounting to 33,000 tons, shelled basis, is believed to be a record. It is 89 percent greater than the freeze-damage 17,500-ton output of 1956 and 26 percent more than the production average of 26,100 tons for 1950-54. Prices for Spanish almonds to be sold in the domestic market are not regulated but minimum export prices have been established by the Government. The minimum Government prices prevailing for 1958 were:

Shelled Almonds:

Mallorca propietario, with broken kernels	36.7	cents	per	pound
Mallorca propietario, without broken	37.6	"	"	"
Valencia unselecteds	38.6	"	"	"
Mallorca selecteds	40.4	"	"	"
Valencia selecteds	40.8	"	"	"

Favorable weather during the 1957 growing season produced a Portuguese almond crop of 6,200 short tons, shelled basis, more than 2-1/3 times as large a harvest as the freeze-damaged 2,600-ton production of 1956. The 1957 Portuguese harvest is 17 percent larger than the average production of 1950-54, exceeded only in recent seasons by the 1953 production. Prices for Portugal's 1957 almond crop followed the trends of larger producing countries in declining sharply from the high levels of 1956. F.o.b. export prices for North Portugal shelled almonds during early January were 39.2 cents per pound for unselected nuts. Algarve unselecteds, meanwhile, were quoted from 39.2-42.3 cents per pound.

ALMONDS, SHELLED AND UNSHELLED: U. S. exports by country of destination,
annual 1953-57, year beginning September 1

Type and country of destination	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Shelled:					
Canada.....	615	322	231	501	384
Mexico.....	165	13	65	103	58
Venezuela.....	45	55	54	78	58
Netherlands.....	1,153	576	902	887	199
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	398	254	163	335	81
Switzerland.....	895	955	436	816	203
Sweden.....	4	119	420	1,387	271
Germany, West.....	371	175	666	2,474	925
Ireland.....	50	321	1	171	---
Others.....	192	125	195	844	343
Total.....	3,888	2,915	3,133	7,596	2,522
Unshelled:					
Canada.....	229	392	105	301	532
Dominican Republic.....	10	5	3	10	--
Switzerland.....	--	49	--	2	3
Philippine, Republic.....	9	7	4	8	9
Others.....	41	62	25	182	116
Total.....	289	515	137	492	660

1/ Four months, September-December.

(Continued on page 42)

WORLD AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

AREA OF CROPS HARVESTED 1/ 2/, Averages and Annual 1954-1957

Crop	: Average	: Average	:	:	:	: 1957
	: 1935-39	: 1950-54	: 1954	: 1955	: 1956	: Prelim.
	- - - - Million Acres - - - -					
Wheat	: 426	: 447	: 460	: 476	: 484	: 502
Rye	: <u>101</u>	: <u>90</u>	: <u>88</u>	: <u>82</u>	: <u>81</u>	: <u>77</u>
Breadgrains (sub-total)	: 527	: 537	: 548	: 558	: 565	: 579
Rice	: 222	: 256	: 261	: 263	: 268	: 270
Barley	: 117	: 122	: 130	: 135	: 142	: 137
Oats	: 144	: 129	: 132	: 127	: 122	: 121
Corn	: <u>223</u>	: <u>221</u>	: <u>225</u>	: <u>252</u>	: <u>254</u>	: <u>250</u>
Feed Grains (sub-total)	: 484	: 472	: 487	: 514	: 518	: 508
Cotton	: 81.1	: 81.8	: 82.0	: 84.5	: 82.5	: 80.2
Tobacco <u>3/</u>	: 7.6	: 8.4	: 9.0	: 9.2	: 9.4	: 9.4
Sugar beets	: 8.3	: 10.9	: 11.7	: 12.2	: 13.0	: 13.0
Potatoes <u>4/</u>	: 29.2	: 27.9	: 31.6	: 25.6	: 25.9	: 25.8
Beans, dry edible <u>5/</u>	: 10.3	: 13.3	: 14.5	: 14.2	: 14.7	: 14.9
Peas, dry edible <u>6/</u>	: 1.1	: 1.1	: 1.1	: 1.2	: 1.2	: 1.1
Flaxseed	: 19.8	: 17.7	: 18.0	: 18.3	: 23.4	: 24.0
Soybeans <u>3/</u>	: 29.0	: 45.2	: 42.8	: 52.0	: 55.7	: 55.5
Peanuts <u>3/</u>	: 22.3	: 30.1	: 31.9	: 33.6	: 34.5	: 35.6
Total Area Shown	: 1441.7	: 1501.4	: 1538.6	: 1585.8	: 1610.8	: 1616.5

- 1/ Unless otherwise indicated, the years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere countries. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crops harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1956 are combined with Southern Hemisphere harvests which begin late in 1956 and end in the first half of 1957.
- 2/ Estimates as of February 20, 1958; for later estimates, see individual crops in this and succeeding issues.
- 3/ Year beginning January 1.
- 4/ 32 countries only: North America; Europe, excluding USSR which is the world's largest producer; Japan and South American countries.
- 5/ 29 countries only.
- 6/ 20 countries only. Excludes Mainland China, which is the world's largest producer.

WORLD AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Production of Crops 1/2/, Averages and Annual 1954-1957

Crop	Unit	Average 1935-39	Average 1950-54	1954	1955	1956	1957 Prelim.
- + - - Millions - - - -							
Wheat	Bu.	6112	6990	7000	7425	7810	7575
Rye	Bu.	1732	1460	1525	1490	1400	1400
Breadgrains	Sh. Tn.	232	251	253	264	274	266
Rice	100-lb. bag	3706	3922	4005	4280	4385	4345
Barley	Bu.	2375	2695	2855	3080	3380	3125
Oats	Bu.	4364	4160	4190	4455	4280	4015
Corn	Bu.	4780	5640	5630	6350	6510	6615
Feed Grains	Sh. Tn.	261	289	293	323	332	324
Feed Grains (equiva- lent to Corn <u>2/</u>)	Sh. Tn.	247	275	278	307	316	309
Cotton	Bales	31.7	37.2	39.9	42.6	41.0	39.2
Tobacco <u>4/</u>	Pound	6619	7543	8142	8466	8604	8360
Sugar, beet	Sh. Tn.	11.8	15.3	16.5	17.7	17.9	18.9
Sugar, cane, cent.	Sh. Tn.	16.6	23.6	25.3	25.7	27.5	28.8
Sugar, centrifugal, all	Sh. Tn.	28.4	39.0	41.8	43.4	45.5	47.7
Sugar, non-centrifugal	Sh. Tn.	5.4	6.4	7.1	6.7	6.7	6.8
Potatoes <u>5/</u>	Cwt.	3282	2737	3680	3143	3609	3381
Beans, dry edible <u>6/</u>	Bags	62.3	73.6	84.3	89.3	86.0	88.0
Peas, dry edible <u>7/</u>	Bags	12.1	12.6	12.5	14.5	14.0	12.8
Flaxseed	Bu.	134.8	120.6	119.6	123.7	167.7	124.6
Soybeans <u>4/</u>	Bu.	463.7	681.8	731.7	768.0	848.1	874.9
Peanuts in shell <u>4/</u>	Sh. Tn.	9.6	11.5	12.1	13.0	13.9	14.4
Cottonseed	Sh. Tn.	15.3	17.9	19.4	20.6	19.8	19.2

1/ Unless otherwise indicated, the years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere countries. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crops harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1956 are combined with Southern Hemisphere harvests which begin late in 1956 and end in the first half of 1957.

2/ Estimates as of February 20, 1958; for later estimates, see individual crops in this and succeeding issues.

3/ Converted by weight and feeding value.

4/ Year beginning January 1.

5/ 32 countries only: North America, Europe excluding USSR which is the world's largest producer, Japan and South American countries.

6/ 29 countries only.

7/ 20 countries only. Excludes Mainland China, which is the world's largest producer.

8/ 26 countries only.

9/ 25 countries only.

10/ 31 countries only.

11/ 13 countries only.

12/ 18 countries only.

13/ Including U.S. unshelled, divided by 2.

WORLD AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Production of Crops (Continued)

Crop	Unit	Average :1935-39	Average: :1950-54	: 1954	: 1955	: 1956	: 1957 Prelim.
----- Millions -----							
Apples <u>8/</u>	Bu.	462	616	602	553	647	403
Pears <u>9/</u>	Bu.	117	163	158	166	162	112
Oranges <u>10/</u>	Box	204.9	328.5	352.1	347.5	351.6	345.0
Grapefruit <u>11/</u>	Box	34.9	47.5	47.0	50.2	49.3	46.0
Lemons <u>12/</u>	Box	23.2	30.6	31.7	31.3	35.9	33.0
----- Thousands -----							
Prunes	Sh. Tn.	279.4	199.0	209	183	212	203
Raisins (and currants) <u>13/</u>	Sh. Tn.	623.6	587.4	559.0	579.2	627.3	552.8
Almonds (shelled)	Sh. Tn.	78.4	103.7	94.3	64.5	70.2	116.2
Filberts (unshelled)	Sh. Tn.	118.6	124.5	174.9	126.7	199.0	137.9
Walnuts (unshelled)	Sh. Tn.	127.0	130.0	126.0	149.3	138.7	116.4
Castor Beans <u>4/</u>	Sh. Tn.	474	521	497	486	484	536
Rapeseed <u>4/</u>	Sh. Tn.	4216	3243	3118	3741	3481	4048
Sesame seed <u>4/</u>	Sh. Tn.	1794	1900	1956	1572	1604	1594
Sunflower seed <u>4/</u>	Sh. Tn.	2786	3938	3528	5477	5987	5581
Olive Oil	Sh. Tn.	975	1113	1283	1095	810	1170
Palm Oil	Sh. Tn.	1090	1279	1375	1350	1370	1370
Palm Kernel Oil	Sh. Tn.	400	440	470	450	475	450
Coconut Oil	Sh. Tn.	2135	2089	2165	2235	2400	2350
----- Millions -----							
Cocoa Beans	Pound	1581	1657	1812	1829	2034	1800
Coffee	:132-lb.Bags:	41.6	40.6	42.2	50.4	45.7	50.1
Tea	Pound	994	1312	1434	1490	1506	1529
Hops	Pound	131.4	143.7	143.4	139.8	125.5	140.5
Abaca <u>4/</u>	Pound	386	280	251	266	297	300
Henequen <u>4/</u>	Pound	241	253	268	266	267	256
Jute	Pound	3422	3885	3407	4484	4569	4518
Sisal <u>4/</u>	Pound	540	816	923	1038	1095	1120

Footnotes: See table on previous page.

ALMONDS--(Continued from Page 38)

The 1957 Iranian almond harvest, estimated as 7,700 short tons, shelled equivalent, is of average size. It is approximately one-half larger than the short 5,000-ton harvest of 1956. India is the principal market for Iranian almonds; West Germany is also a substantial importer.

The Moroccan sweet almond harvest for 1957 is unofficially estimated as 3,300 short tons, shelled basis, or more than double the 1,600-ton production of the preceding year. Morocco also markets bitter almonds each year in amounts roughly equal to one-third the sweet almond production. France and West Germany are the principal destinations for Moroccan almond exports.

ALMONDS, SHELLED; UNBLANCHED: U. S. imports for consumption, by country of origin, average 1950-54, annual 1953-57, year beginning September 1

Country of origin	Average 1950-54	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957 <u>1/</u>
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
French Morocco.....	55	79	15	0	0	0
Italy.....	1,437	1,015	139	125	0	236
Portugal.....	45	76	4	7	---	0
Spain.....	1,503	2,140	512	28	10	778
Other countries....	57	18	43	24	11	0
Total.....	3,097	3,328	713	184	21	1,014

1/ Four months, September-December.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Official Business

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300
(PMGC)